SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1853.

New Mexico and the Indians.

The commissioner appointed by Congress to emove the Indians of California to that part of the Territory of New Mexico assigned for that purpose, is, we presume, engaged in the per-formance of his duty; and the citizens of Santa Fé have remonstrated against the measure as fraught with dangerous and injurious conse-

We do not feel warranted to pronounce an unqualified censure upon the policy of concentrating all the Indians who we may have acquired as a charge upon our territorial purchases; but we are inclined to think that such a policy cannot be founded in justice either to the Indians or to the citizens of New Mexico. The numerous hostile tribes which roam through the deserts or seek refuge in the sierras maintain hostilities not only against the inhabitants of the more favored portions of the country, but are inspired by that animosity against each other which has, with a few exceptions, marked the relations of the aboriginal race in every part of North America.

The consequence therefore of crowding all these Indians into New Mexico will make that territory a sort of cock-pit in which the savages will carry on a perpetual conflict, until some of the tribes will be exterminated—as has here-tofore happened on the Colorado—or all of the produced to creat misery. In the mean if, on the other hand, it was likely to give Uncle time, the perpetual inroads upon the settled parts of the country, which they must make to maintain themselves, will destroy their immemorial resource of robbery, and must precipitate that extinction of the aboriginal race which seems inevitable. To give our readers some idea of the contributions levied by these Arabs upon the whole circumjacent region, we give the Territory of New Mexico from the 1st of ' August, 1846, to the 1st October, 1850, as taken by the assistant marshals of the United ' States:"

Counties. Sheep.	Mules.	Horses.	Cattle.
Santa Fé 16,260	570	267	894
Taos 17,080	1,032	1,764	5,600
Rio Ariba 43,480	1,960	658	2,382
San Miguel 50,000	7,000	3,000	21,000
Santa Ana and		= (SCHAIR	
Bernardo154,915	749	987	1,302
Valencia171,558	376	372	1,463
453,293	12,887	7,050	31,581

Some estimate of the general exactions may be formed from the losses of a single community, although the marshals report that this statement falls short of the actual depredations.

When we consider that the population of New Mexico is less than one hundred thousand, excluding the Pueblo and Navajo Indians, who cultivate the earth and raise stock, it is obvious that they cannot sustain such a charge upon others. New Mexico might, as heretofore, have paid her quota of the tribute to these Algerines of the prairies; but exposed to an extraordinary requisition, we cannot see how any thing short of the same abandonment of their country, which has depopulated the fairest por-tions of Sonora, can follow, unless the United States shall organize for their protection a force greater perhaps than would have been necessary to have restrained the California Indians, if employed in that State for that purpose.

In addition to the positive destruction of immigration, which will tend to delay the settlement of New Mexico, if the policy of congregating the Indians within its limits be carried out. The robberies to which we have referred are almost always accompanied with murders; often with the capture of women and children. This keeps the settlements in a state of terror, of which the descendants of the Boones and Seviers, and Callaways can have no idea. The wife of the Anglo-Saxon would often bar the cabin-door and defend her children successfully against the savage foe, or she would load the rifle of her husband, or chop off the fingers of the Red Republicans if nue and Four-and-a-half street, and at BUCKING they appeared through the cabin chinking. HAM's Literary Depot, under the National Hotel, This was the character of our collision with the savages, and therefore they rarely beat back-never arrested our settlement. With the "Roman race," however, it is different, for we in the capital city of Chihuahua, the women and children ran shrieking through the streets, whilst the male descendants of Corres and BERNA DIAZ, and ALVARADO, fell upon their knees in the plaza, and prayed to the Virgin for assistance.

We cannot, then, think the policy of concentration either marked with humanity or wisdom, since it encourages the instinctive animosities of the Indian race, and subjects the tion, among others, condemning the appointmen property and lives of those who respect the of Freesoilers and Secessionists by President usages of civilization to the concentrated ra- Pierce. pacity of starving savages.

In this case, however, as in many others, and accompanied with a few seasonable endemics of cholera or smallpox, will promote that He was unknown. Mr. Kuntzmueller was of object very effectually. But in the meantime the territory subjected to the enhanced miseries of their congregation must be protected. This will require an efficient force. The prompt punishment of their robberies and the punctual payment of their subsidies, and, above all, the construction of one or more railroads through New Mexico, will tend to establish the safety of that Territory, and encourage an emigration adequate to its own protection. We think, however, that the proper policy would have been to require California to support and restrain her own Indians, which, from her pecumary and physical ability, she could have done more efficiently than New Mexico with the

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1853. The following is the circular instructions to ollectors, to which I referred a day or two since:
No. 6.—General Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs under the act of 3d March, 1851, regulating the approximent of inverted merchandise.

other Officers of in-other Officers of in-3d March, 1851, regulating the ap-imported merchandise.

"Treasury Department, July 20, 1853. "Your special attention is called to the follow-ag instructions in relation to the appraisement of erchandise, under the act of 3d of March, 1851,

March, 1851:

"The invoice cost of foreign merchandise, supported by the oath required by law, will be held and taken as the importer's declaration of value at the port and time of shipment, and conclusive against the importer; unless, before entering the same, the said importer, his consignee, or agent, shall declare in writing, under oath, on the invoice, a decline in value between the time of such purchase and the date of shipment, and the amount thereof; in which case, such declared when the line of the importer; amount thereof; in which case, such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer-but in either case the appraisers will determine and fix such additional value as the law and the facts may warrant.

"JAMES GUTHRIE, "Secretary of the Treasury."
To fully understand the object and force of the bove, it should be borne in mind that under Mr. Corwin's administration, when foreign merchandise was supposed to have declined in value at the port of shipment after its purchase by the importer and before its shipment, the importer was on the Monongahela and Ohio, savage murders permitted to throw upon the United States appraisers entirely the duty of fixing the valuation when the Ouisconsin river, by any intermediate upon which the duties should be levied. If this Sam more than the importer's valuation would, he had still the opportunity of presenting his proof to secure a reduction in the valuation. The object of the above instructions is to change the system of ascertaining valuations in such cases; and under them, t will be seen, the "invoice cost," or a sworn statement of the "depreciated value" of foreign merchandise, "at the port and time of shipment, is made conclusive against the importer in all "the amount of stock stolen by Indians from cases. In other words, the importer must furnish one or the other of these evidences of valuation; but in either case the United States appraisers may still increase the rate of valuation if they deem it required by law.

The Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy made their report to the War Department on Monday last. They were much pleased with the progress of the students, and make a number of recommendations-among them one for the increase of the course to five years; and another for the increase of the number of cadets by the addition of two from each State.

I am happy to learn that the rumor of Mr. Walker's intended declination of the mission to China is entirely without foundation. It is still his determination to proceed on the mission unless prevented by utter physical prostration. Nothing more definite, however, is yet known as the time of his departure.

Mr. Soule will not leave for Europe until the 30th, on which day it is understood he will post tively take his departure.

John M. Daniels, esq., editor of the Richr Examiner, has been appointed charge d'affaires to Sardinia, vice Richard Kidder Meade, of Virgitheir industry as the support of the rapacious nia, declined. It was reported that Mr. Daniels habit and necessity, to rely upon the labor of made a very good "hit," to say nothing about

M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is said to l very much displeased with the article on Turkey which appeared in the Union on Tuesday last. suppose the Union, in despair, will send for Mr. Pryor again, to keep up the "balance of power" by another edition of the Russian article.

Daniel T. Gregg, of Illinois, and said to be quite a young man, has carried off the prize so long sought by ten Governors, twenty Colonels, and forty ex-M. C.'s-the Sandwich Islands Com

Hon. Duncan R. McRae, Consul at Paris, ha property, there are other discouragements to faires to the Court of St. Cloud. By the way, been invested with the powers of a chargé d'afupon several days since. Who is he? Please to show him up, Mr. President. ZEKE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July has just been received, containing its usual variety of articles, among which one on Gold and Emigration, and their Effects Social and Political.

TAYLOR & MAURY, agents, Pennsylvania aveme, near 9th street.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is a superb number, just received, and may be obtained at number, just received, and may be obtained at seat of Government. The name is appropriate Joe Shillington's, corner of Pennsylvania avecorner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street.

Mississippi Whig Convention.

The Whig Convention of Mississippi assembled at the Capitol in Jackson, in that State, on the learn that on a recent alarm of "los Barbaros" 11th instant, when Hon. W. A. Lake was called to the chair, and R. K. Arthur and Thoma Palmer, esqs., appointed secretaries. The convention nominated the Hon. Francis M. Rogers. of Monroe county, as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor, and Daniel R. Russell, of Carroll, James A. Horne, of Lauderdale, and George H. Foote, for the respective offices of Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, leaving a blank for the office of Treasurer. The convention adopted a resolu

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.—A young German entered the premises of Mr. Kuntzmueller, at St. we admit it is easier to condemn a measure Louis, a few evenings age, when Mr. K., without than to suggest a substitute. If extermination interrogating him, took down his gun and sho be the destiny of the aboriginal population, the him. The wounded man immediately ran off, all respects unnecessary. policy of concentrating them in such a manner and was heard of no more that night, but early that they may indulge their fondness for war, the next morning he was seen to run down th with a liberal annuity commutable into whisky, where he was drowned. The ball had entered hi course arrested.

> THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS in North Car lina (election August 11) are as follows-Whig in italics, Democrats in Roman:

ist.	1.	*David Outlaw H. M. Shaw.
	2.	Thomas Ruffin Wm. C. Loftin.
	М.	Thos. J. Latham.
	3.	Walter F. Leak *Wm. S. Ashe.
	4.	Sion H. Rodgers *Ab'm W. Venable
		A. M. Lewis.
	5.	Richard C. Puryear. Geo. D. Boyd.
	6.	Jas. W. Osborne Burton Craige.
	7.	Burgess S. Gaither: T. L. Clingman.
	AC.	Members of the last House.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK adjourned ine die on the 20th instant.

[FOR THE REPORTS.]
The Pioneers—Our Wenderful Progress

additional to or in modification of the circular instructions from this Department dated 27th than by bringing on the scene occasionally one, or as many more as God has spared, to earth of these relics, who saw the day-star rising which has continued to hover over the vast central and vestern regions of that great expanse now em raced in the domain of the United States.

We have now to introduce a pioneer, the senior s a pioneer, by forty-seven years, of Judge Messer smith. There is no person of candor will, I hope fail to attribute this notice of myself to the righ motive, or as giving his small quota of interest to the progressive grandeur of the still infant American Empire of the West.

I was taken over the Appachian mountains in

1781, now seventy-two years past, when Wheeling, of Virginia, on the banks of Ohio, was the outpost from the Atlantic ocean of the great region now more or less inhabited to the Pacific.

When taken to the wilds of Ohio, to the the land of danger and blood, years after my arrival route, and upwards of six hundred miles air dis tance farther westward, was then, 1781, far more difficult of approach than is now any part of the Pacific coast of North America, from the mouth of Columbia river to Behring's Strait. This may sound—it must indeed—as extravagant to thou-sands; yet no other fact in the history of this country admits of more undeniable truth. Standing of it as a vantage ground, to pierce mental vision into the far-distant but surc-coming futurity, and comparing the future with the past, the mind is arrested, not confused; exalted, but not intoxicated. The grandeur of North American history i dimly foreseen, but not as a phantom, but a land-scape over which TIME is glancing his brightening

Before the mind's eye spreads a scene emb ing more than three millions of square cultivatable miles, and on part of which an Anglo-Saxen na tion already has risen, and is rising and spread ng, with a nucleus now exceeding twenty-fou nillions, and gaining one-third decennially.

These elements, found by an analysis of ive decennial enumerations already made, afford data for the future deserving a high degree of confidence. WILLIAM DARBY.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1853.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 20. Washington as the Seat of Government

"As for this last city of wax and wafers—which the British unfortunately would not keep or bury in the Potomac—the sooner we change its name the better for the memory and fame of the illustrious Southerner whose patronym it now prostitutes. New names may be found in abundance—there is Sodom and Gomorrah—and a thousand others may be suggested."

Messas. Epiroas: The above extract is from communication in your paper of yesterday. have no purpose to make any remarks on the general views of the author, but the opinion exressed respecting the character and reputation of the city of Washington is at once so uncharitable and so unjust, that I am constrained to say a word or two in reference to it. I do not know whether the writer has had the opportunity of knowing personally the people whom he condemns, but I have had that opportunity. There is no city of its size in the Union having higher claims to kindness, hospitality, sound morals, and genuine piety. I know no city, not excepting Charleston, where society is more easy and agree able, where personal merit is more readily recog nised, where information is more diffused superiority in intellect and learning more highly appreciated. The absence of a great commerce preserves it from the vices which commerce ders. The moderate scale of living exempts it from the competitions in luxury and fashion, which the great incomes of other cities produce. Its being the centre of national interests, as the seat of Government, draws to it continually every man or woman, foreign or native, of celeb rity or importance. Even the much-abused climate is decidedly better than that of Boston New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and the situation is one at once of beauty and magnifi-

I hope that it may continue forever to be the lected by Washington. It was founded by his hand. This alone gives it a peculiar character, which no other city can possess. It will forever constitute a part of the nation's gratitude to its founder, to preserve his city sacred to the purposes for which it was selected and established by s hand and choice.

The objections to it, on the ground of not being entral, are every day becoming less and less imortant. Railroads reduce difficulties arising from stance to nothing. The permanency of a great nation's capital is of more moment than any consideration of convenience or distance. I doubt if a case can be mentioned of a change in the capital city of a great nation which was not followed by evil consequences and did not prove to be a mistake. It destroys the prestige of cherished and old associations. The change from Rome to Constantinople ruined the Roman empire. That from Moscow to St. Peterburgh was the whim of a despot, and has secured none of the coveted advantages. In our case I am inclined to believe that the change of the Republic's capital would endanger the stability of the Republic, and prove to be as mischievous in its consequences as it is in

Execution .- William Cating, convicted of the murder of the O'Brien children, was executed in Bergen county, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 21st instant.

REMAINS OF CAPTAIN UPSHUR.-We under-REMAINS OF CAPTAIN UPSHUR.—We understand that the body of Captain Upshur, who died at Spezzia while in command of the Levant, was taken in charge of by the Masons of that place, of which fraternity he was a member, and by them forwarded to this city. The fraternity of Norfolk have been called together to make arrangements to forward the body to the Eastern Shore.

[Norfolk News.

superintendent of the House telegraph office in this city, has invented a plan for sending messages by telegraph in the very handwriting of the copy. This is a novel and ingenious idea, but Mr. Hood is equal to its accomplishment. Springfield Republican We are informed that this idea was partially

realized by Mr. Baine-

INTERESTING INVENTION .- Mr. Hood, formerly

United States District Attorneys and

The following list of United States District Attorneys and Marshals throughout the Union, will be found useful for reference. We give in each case the name of the officer, his place of resi-To the Editor of the Republic:

Bus: In the Republic of this morning is an introduction to "A Wisconsin Pionser," in the person of the respectable Judge Messersmith, of lowa county, Wisconsin, stating that "the located at Dodgeville, Iowa, 1828;" and adds, "that he located there 1828, now twenty-five years agone, and lives there still."

Will be found useful for remove. We also dence, and the term for which appointed. Those marked as appointed "during the recess," have yet to undergo the ordeal of Senatorial consideration and confirmation or rejection. Meantime it is within the province of the President to withdraw their nominations, and substitute other persons in their stead:

sons in their stead:

Maine.—Attorney, Geo. F. Shepley, four years from April 1, 1853, Portland; Marshal, Geo. W. Stanley, four years from April 1, 1853, Augusta.

New Hampshire.—Attorney, John H. George, during recess, Concord; Marshal, Samuel Tilton, during recess, Sanbornton Bridge.

Massachusetts.—Attorney, Benjamin F. Hallett, four years from March 17, 1853, Boston; Marshal, Watson Freeman, four years from March 21, 1853, Boston.

four years from March 17, 1853, Boston; Marshal, Watson Freeman, four years from March 21, 1853, Boston.

Vermont.—Attorney, Lucius B. Peck, four years from April 1, 1853, Montpelier; Marshal, Charles Chapin, four years from April 1, 1853, Brattleboro.

Connecticut.—Attorney, William D. Shipman, during recess, East Haddam; Marshal, Curtis Bacon, during recess, Middletown.

Rhode Island.—Attorney, George H. Browne, during recess, Providence; Marshal, Francis C. Gardiner, during recess, Providence.

New York.—Attorney, Northern District, Sammel B. Garvin, during recess, Utica; Attorney, Southern District, Charles O'Conor, four years from March 29, 1853, New York; Marshal, Northern District, John M. Mott, during recess, Lansingburg; Marshal, Southern District, Abraham T. Hillyer, four years from March 30, 1853, New York.

New Jersey.—Attorney, Gerret S. Cannon, during recess, Bordentown; Marshal, George H. Nelden, during recess, Newton.

Pennsylvania.—Attorney, Eastern District, John W. Ashmead, four years from June 15, 1850, Philadelphia; Attorney, Western District, Charles Shaler, during recess, Pittsburgh; Marshal, Eastern District, Frances M. Wynkoop, four years from March 29, 1853, Philadelphia; Marshal, Western District, Westley Frost, for four years from March 21, 1853, Brownsville.

Delaware.—Attorney, Thomas F. Bayard, four years from April 6, 1853, Wilmington.

Maryland.—Attorney, William M. Addison.

Wilmington.

Maryland.—Attorney, William M. Addison, four years from April 1, 1853, Baltimore; Marshal, John W. Watkins, four years from April 1, 1853,

John W. Watkins, four years from April 1, 1853, Baltimore.

District of Columbia.—Attorney, Philip R. Fendall, for four years from September 24, 1850, Washington; Marshal, Jonah D. Hooyer, during recess, Washington.

Virginia.—Attorney, Eastern District, John M. Gregory, during recess, Richmond; Attorney, Western District, Fleming B. Miller, four years from March 22, 1853, Fincastic; Marshal, Eastern District, Jno. F. Wiley, during recess, Amelia Court-house; Marshal, Western District, Jno. Ambler, four years from December 28, 1852, Winchester. Winchester.

North Carolina.—Attorney, Robert P. Dick, during recess, Greensboro; Marshal, Wesley Jones, four years from April 1, 1853, Raleigh.

South Carolina.—Attorney, Thos. Evans, four years from March 17, 1853, Marion; Marshal, Thos. D. Condy, four years from December 28, 1852, Charleston.

1852, Charleston.

Georgia.—Attorney, Geo. S. Owens, during recess, Savannah; Marshal, John R. Johnson, during recess, Savannah.

Florida.—Attorney, Northern District, Chanc

ler C. Gouge, during recess, Mariana; Attorney Southern District, Wm. R. Hackley, four years from August 27, 1850, Key West; Marshal, North-ern District, Elias C. Blackburn, four years from March 30, 1853, Monticello; Marshal, Southern

March 30, 1853, Monticello; Marshal, Southern District, Fernando J. Moreno, four years from March 16, 1853, Key West.

Alabama.—Attorney, Northern District, George S. Walden, four years from April 11, 1853, Centre; Marshal, Northern District, Benjamin Patteson, four years from August 4, 1852, Huntsville; Attorney, Southern District, A. J. Requier, during recess, Mobile; Marshal, Southern District, Cade M. Godbold, during recess, Stockton.

Louisiana.—Attorney, Eastern District, E. Warren Moise, four years from April 8, 1853, New Orleans; Marshal, Eastern District, Mandeville Marigny, four years from April 6, 1853, New Orleans; Attorney, Western District, Joseph H. Kilpatrick, four years from April 8, 1853, Shrevepport; Marshal, Western District, Wm. M. Smoot, four years from April 8, 1853, Opelousas, (parish of St. Landry.)

of St. Landry.)

Texas.—Attorney, Samuel D. Hay, four years from March 28, 1853, Huntsville; Marshal, Ben McCulloch, four years from March 29, 1853, Gal-

Mississippi.—Attorney, Northern District, Nathaniel S. Price, four years from April 1, 1853,

Ripley; Marshal, Northern District, Charles R. Gordon, four years from April 6, 1853, Ash Creek: Attorney, Southern District, Horatio J. Harriss, four years from August 10, 1850, Vicksburg; Marshal, Southern District, Richard Griffith, four years from April 4, 1853, Jackson. Arkansas.—Attorney, Eastern District, Jas. W. McConaughey, during recess, Searcy; Marshal, Eastern District, John Quindley, during recess, Little Rock; Attorney, Western District, Alfred M. Wilson, during recess, Fayetteville; Marshal, Western District, Samuel M. Hays, during recess. Dover. ess, Dover. Missouri.—Attorney, Thomas C. Reynolds, dur-

ing recess, St. Louis; Marshal, Hiram H. Baber four years from December 28, 1852, Jefferson City Tennessee.—Attorney, Eastern District, J. Ramsey, four years from March 22, 1853, Kn Ramsey, four years from March 22, 1853, Knoxville; Marshal, Eastern District, Wm. M. Low; rey, four years from March 21, 1853, Greenville; Attorney, Middle District, Thomas B. Childress, during recess, Nashville; Marshal, Middle District, Jesse B. Clements, four years March 17, 1853, Nashville; Attorney, Western District, Richard J. Hays, during recess, Jackson; Marshal, Western District, Robert J. Chester, four years from March 16, 1853, Jackson.

Kentucky.—Attorney, C. C. Rogers, during recess, Lexington; Marshal, Thomas J. Young, during recess, Frankfort.

Ohio.—Attorney, Daniel O. Morton, during recess, Toledo; Marshal, Jabez W. Fitch, during recess, Cleveland.

recess, Cleveland.

Indiana.—Attorney, Benjamin M. Thomas, dur

Indiana.—Attorney, Benjamin M. Thomas, during recess, Vincennes; Marshal, Jno. L. Robinson, during recess, Indianapolis.

Illinois.—Attorney, Thomas Hayne, four years from March 16, 1853, Chicago; Marshal, Harry Wilton, four years from March 23, 1853, Chicago.

Michigan.—Attorney, George E. Hand, four years from March 16, 1853, Detroit; Marshal, George W. Rice, four years from March 24, 1853, Kalamazoo.

Wisconsin.—Attorney, John R. Sharpstein, luring recess, Madison; Marshal, Stephen V. R.

Wisconsin.—Attorney, John R. Sharpetein, during recess, Madison; Marshal, Stephen V. R. Ablenian, during recess, Barabo.

Iowa.—Attorney, Joseph C. Knapp, during recess, Keosauqua; Marshal, Laurel Summers, during recess, Le Claire.

California.—Attorney, Northern District, Saml.

W. Inge, four years from April 1, 1853, San Francisco; Marshal, Northern District, Wm. H. Richardson, four years from July 1, 1853, San Francisco; Attorney, Southern District, Isaac S. K. Ogier, four years from April 6, 1853, Los Angelos; Marshal, Southern District, Pablo Noriega, los; Marshal, Southern District, rand-four years from September 30, 1850, San Jose. TERRITORIES.

Oregon.—Attorney, Benjamin F. Harding, four years from March 16, 1853, Salem; Marshal, J. W. Nesmith, four years from March 16, 1853, Nesmith's Mills.

New Mexico.—Attorney, Miguel A. Otero, four years from April 1, 1853, Santa Fe; Marshal Charles S. Rumley, four years from April 5, 1853,

Santa Fe.

Minnesota.—Attorney, Daniel H. Dustin, during recess; Marshal, M. W. Irwin, during recess.

Utah.—Attorney, Seth Blair, four years from
September 28, 4850; Marshal, Joseph L. Hay. wood, four years from September 28, 1850. Washington.—Attorney, John S. Clendenin, four years from March 21, 1853; Marshal, J. Patton Anderson, four years from March 21, 1853. CRIMINAL COURT.

UNITED STATES vo. JAMES W. SCHAUM-BERG.

Farray, July 20, 1853.

Thomas C. Consolly.—On the afternoon of the occurrence, in 1851, Mr. Faller gave me a statement of it. I met him on 7th streat, below motifice. I knew nothing of the occurrence, and he spoke to me as if he thought I was aware of it. He gave me a statement of facts. He told me he had met Captain Schaumberg at the National Hotel that day at about two o'clock, or perhaps later; that he had approached Schaumberg about a claim he had against him; that Schaumberg had waived him off, saying he desired to have no conversation with him on the subject; that he told S. waived him off, saying he desired to have no conversation with him on the subject; that he told S. he must hear him, and spoke to him rather severely; that he called Captain Schaumberg a d—d scoundrel or cheat, or something of that kind; that after that Schaumberg did nothing to resent it, and he called him a coward, and said I have a great mind to strike you any how; that Schaumberg waived him off with his hand, and said "Don't strike me;" and that then he (Fuller) did strike him; that Schaumberg then went into the office of the hotel, and he followed him there; that they were then separated. My paper of that office of the hotel, and he followed him there; that they were then separated. My paper of that day was then out. I walked down to the hotel myself, and inquired of the persons there concerning the affair; and in the peper of next day published a paragraph respecting it, based upon the statements made to me by Fuller, as confirmed by others, of whom I inquired. When Fuller spoke to me concerning the affair he evidently supposed I had heard of it, and he was anxious that his statement of the affair should be made to me before there was any publication touching it. I have no recollection of his calling at my office, and writing any article about it; if he wrote any thing it was not published by me. This conversation was held on 7th street, just below my office.

fice.

Cross-examined.—Captain Schaumberg called Cross-examined.—Captain Schaumberg called on me the day after the paragraph appeared in my paper in relation to it. I do not think he gave me any circumstantial account of the affray, but he denied the accuracy of the statement I had published. Schaumberg called at my office two days after the occurrence, and as he came in asked if I was Mr. Connolly. I answered that I was. He commenced speaking of the publication, and made use of language which appeared somewhat offensive to me. He said the term "doubled up" had been used, and that was a vulgarism which he did not understand. I told him that I had lived so long without receiving any instruction from him, and I did not care for or desire any now. He repeated the use of the word sire any now. He repeated the use of the word vulgar, and I left where I was at and came up to vulgar, and I left where I was at and came up to the counter near him and told him he should not speak to me in that way. This somewhat appeased him. He said that he had not been literally struck; he said he never struck anybody with his fist, that if any man struck him he should die, or he would kill him. This conversation was very uninteresting to me, and I got rid of him as soon as I could. He did not deny that he had told Fuller not to strike him, but he did deny having received a blow, and he said any man who would strike him should die, or he would kill any one who struck him, I do not know which. His manner in speaking of Fuller was that of disdain and contempt.

and contempt.

James G. Berret.—I remember that in 1843—I think 1843—while I was a boarder with Fuller & Co., I went to New Orleans on Government business. Before I went old Mr. Fuller told me that ness. Before I went old Mr. Fuller told me that he would, perhaps, require my services in New Orleans in the collection of a draft given him by Captain Schaumberg on a person in New Orleans of the name of Wilkinson, if I remember correctly. [Appaper shown.] The draft mentioned in this paper is the one in question. This paper is in the handwriting of Mr. Fuller—the one now in court. This is a receipt dated March the 9th, 1844, for a draft of \$400, which when paid would entitle Mr. Schaumberg to a credit to that amount. My first visit, I now remember, was in December, 1843.

Patrick McNickolt recalled by the defence. I think when Mr. Fuller called at the hotel and gave me the letter to deliver to Schaumberg, was two days before the shooting. I am almost certain it was not Sunday, and that it was Monday. It was in the evening.

tain it was not Sunday, and that it was Monday. It was in the evening.

John Davis.—I arrested Captain Schaumberg on the night of the shooting. I went there and found Captain Schaumberg at the hotel, and carried him to the magistrate's office. I saw no violence used towards him, except that some persons threw lighted cigars, whether at him or me I don't know which; one of them burnt a hole in my coat. There was some threatening language used by those who were following on. I found Schaumberg in his room in the third story. Gary was with me. Captain S. said he would give himself up to an officer; and that he had sent for one. He named Justice Morsell as the person before whom named Justice Morsell as the person before whom he desired to be carried, and I took him there. There was a crowd at the office; and I thought jail, and we got one hack to stand in front of the office while we went out at the back way into another on D street. I thought there was some danger of an attack on him because of the threaten-

ger of an attack on him because of the threatening language used by some persons in the crowd.

Mr. Lee read the paragraph which appeared in the Telegraph in relation to the affair at the hotel in June, 1851, and which was mentioned by Mr. Connolly in his testimony.

G. C. Russell, recalled.—On the day of the rencontre in 1851 I was going into the National Hotel, and I saw Schaumberg coming out hastily and apparently vexed. He walked up the avenue. A few moments after Fuller came out and walked

and apparently vexed. He walked up the avenue. A few moments after Fuller came out and walked in the same direction, as if he was going after Schaumberg. Mr. Watson came out and said, "Fuller, stop; come back." Fuller halted, and wheeled his face round. Watson said, "Fuller, stop; come back." Just after that I heard that they had a fight.

Ed. Harriman.—I think I saw the occurrence between Schaumberg and Fuller in the summer of 1851. I was in the hall. I heard loud talking, and came up to where they were, sufficiently near

and came up to where they were, sufficiently nea to hear what was going on. Fuller was makin, some loud and earnest complaint against Schaum berg. He used strong language, and called him insulting names, and I think dared him to resen insulting names, and I think dared him to resent it. Captain Schaumberg's manner was such as led me to believe he did not want to have any difficulty with Fuller there. I think Fuller struck at him, but I cannot say whetherese did or not.

John Berret.—I was present on the evening of Wednesday, February 2, at the National Hotel, when this shooting took place. I was standing upon the pavement in front of the hotel talking to Dr. Spence; while talking with him Captain Schaumberg came out of the hotel, and as he did so I spoke to him. As we spoke he stepped down from the platform on the steps; we were on the pavement. He said something, as "where's Fuller?" I told him I had seen him walk up the street that evening. He said he had seen nothing of him; that he and Dr. Spence had walked up to the corner, and had turned round, and had seen nothing of him. Just at that moment I turned my eye towards Brown's—without reflection, and nothing of him. Just at that moment I turned my eye towards Brown's—without reflection, and I do not know why—I said "Here he is now." Fuller had just then turned the corner of the platform, coming towards us. Captain Schaumberg was standing nearly in front of the door—rather to the west of it, on the steps; I and Dr. Spence were on the pavement west of him; I was next Schaumberg. Fuller came along on the pavement till he got to a point between where Dr. Spence was standing and the column on the west of the scnaumberg. Fuller came along on the pavement till he got to a point between where Dr. Spence was standing and the column on the west of the door of the hotel, and then turned up, at right angles, on the steps and on to the platform. He passed up between the pillar and Dr. Spence. When on the platform he turned his body partly round, and looked at Schaumberg in rather a menacing manner. At the same moment I saw the flash of the pistol, and Fuller was shot. From the time I said there he is now to the moment the pistol was fired, Schaumberg had not changed his position, had not moved a muscle, so far as I position, had not moved a muscle, so far as I could see. I had not seen Fuller or Russell in or about the building that evening.

Cross-examined.—I do not think that Fuller had

was perhaps just making another when he turned, and the same instant he turned he was shot.

Ques. When Fuller got to the point on the plat-

Schaumberg without turning his head?

Ans. No, sir, be could not, I thought the expression of Fuller's countenance at the time he cooked at Schaumberg was menacing. He was shot the moment he turned his head. He had passed Schaumberg at that time. It was after dark, the hotel lamps were lighted. I was standing as close to the platform as I could get, and he on the pavement. I think there are but two steps from the pavement to the platform. I do not think he was more than four feet from Schaumberg when he was shet. Fuller was nearer the edge of the platform is about five or six feet wide. I am confident that Captain Schaumberg was nearly in front of the door. I noticed the localities at the time—immediately after the occurrence. Fuller passed up the steps west of Dr. Spence, and between the two centre pillars on the platform. [The diagram of the portice and steps of the hotel was shown the witness, and he pointed out on it the position of Fuller, Schaumberg, Spence, and himself.] Fuller did not stop when heaturned to go up the steps. Fuller passed between Spence and the pillar. When he got on the platform and turned round and gave the look, he hesitated or paused while turning and looked Schaumberg in the eye, and that same instant he was shot.

I may have said that I did not consider Fuller's approach as hostile, or that I saw nothing hostile in his approach until he turned and gave Schaumberg in the eye, and that same instant he was shot.

I may have said that I did not consider Fuller's approach as hostile, or that I saw nothing menacing in his look on that occasion. I had a conversation with Mr. Linton perhaps in half an hourafter the occurrence; he asked me that question, and I declined answering; he said I was right. He said he had heard from several persons asked me the same question. I had conversation with Mr. Joseph H. Bradley; I do not recollect having said so to Mr. Lenox. I think it likely I may have said to Mr. Lenox that I saw nothing menacing in the look. If I understood the questions put to me, b

on the stand. He asked me that same night, I think, but am not certain.
I did not, to my recollection, make such a statement to Dr. Miller at Mr. De Saules. I remember Dr. Miller asking me certain questions that night in the presence of Mr. Lenox, for the purpose-of ascertaining the course of the wound, and I may have referred to the position and manner in which Fuller was looking at Schaumberg at the time he was shot. I did not imitate the look. I do not requesting telling, him it was a meaning the time he was shot. I did not imitate the look. I do not remember telling him it was a menacing look. I did not put on a menacing look when showing them Fuller's position when he looked at Schaumberg. My object was to show Dr. Miller Fuller's position, so that he might know how he stood when he received the ball. I do not remember having said, in the presence of Mr. Asbury Tucker, that there was nothing menacing in Fuller's look.

bury Tucker, that there was nothing menacing in Fuller's look.
Fuller's right side was exposed, by his turning, to Schaumberg. The distance between them was not more than four feet when he was shot.

Direct examination.—Before I saw Linton I do not recollect telling any one that Fuller's look was menacing. I have said that I saw nothing hostile in Fuller until he turned and gave that

hostile in Fuller until he turned and gave that look.

Cross-examined.—Fuller was on his way into the hotel when he was shot.

Captain Tyler.—I saw Schaumberg on the evening of the occurrence, in 1851. I was conversing with Schaumberg in reference to that fracas. Fuller was in front of the hotel at the time I saw him, and commenced his approaches towards Schaumberg. Mr. Watson seemed to be endeavoring to restrain Fuller from doing so. It was after the affair in the hotel. He persisted and came up towards us, that is, by crossing, &c., till he came near the west end of the steps. I spoke to Captain Schaumberg, and said that Fuller was possibly coming towards him to attack ler was possibly coming towards him to attack him. Schaumberg said that if Fuller did attack When Fuller got to the end of the porch I spoke when r ther got to the end of the porch I spoke to him. He smiled, and we said good day, fine weather, &c. I said this for the purpose of divert-ing his attention. He then crossed over towards

weather, &c. I said this for the purpose of diverting his attention. He then crossed over towards Shadd's corner, passing on the right of us, and shortly after returned, passing us on the left. Supposing that, from what had taken place, Fuller might attack him, and that Schaumberg, who was armed, might shoot him, I proposed to Schaumberg to take a walk, and he assented, and taking my arm we walked away.

I judged that Fuller desired to attack Schaumberg by his manner at the time, and from the fact of his friends restraining him; and also from the fact of the previous rencontre. This took place, as I understood, in about an hour after the first occurrence.

Courrence.

Mr. Key said that Dr. Spence, an important witness for the defence, who was not in the city, they were advised by telegraph from the marshal of Maryland, had been summoned; if the defence could be allowed to examine him whenever he

came, they would now close their case.

Mr. Fendall said he could not agree to that.

He would consent to admit that Dr. Speace would prove the same things stated by Mr. John Berret, if the defence would allow the United States to call witnesses to prove that he did say to several persons that which in his testimony he said he had

o recollection of saying.

Mr. Baxten, for the defence, declined any such greement.
The Court said it would wait till to-morrow

morning for Doctor Spence.

In the mean time the United States recalled

E. H. Fuller, who explained that the draft
given in 1844 by Schaumberg for \$400 was sent
down to New Orleans, and was not paid at the down to New Orleans, and was not paid at the time it became due. Subsequently \$199 was received on it, which sum was placed to the credit of Schaumberg, and balanced his account. On the first of January, 1845, Schaumberg's present account commenced, and after a portion of it had accrued, the balance of the draft on New Orleans—say \$201—was collected, and placed to his credit. He had received full credit for the whole \$400, as it was naid

\$400, as it was paid. The court then adjourned.

Row WITH THE MORMONS-SIX OF THEM SHOT-Row WITH THE MORMONS—SIX OF THEM SHOT—MUCH EXCITEMENT AT BEAVER ISLAND.—Nows was received in the city yesterday that there had been a desperate row between the Gentiles (the name given to the inhabitants near Boaver Island,) and the Mormons on Beaver Island. Some twelve or fourteen of the latter went to the main land to subpæna two witnesses. They were told to leave there quick, or they would never reach their island alive. They immediately jumped into their boats, and were fired upon, and six of them very badly wounded. The Gentiles chased them some diswounded. The Gentiles chased them some distance into the lake, and the Mormons took protection on a vessel which was lying there becalmed. The Mormons were well armed, but did not fire a gun; and it seems that the assault was altogether unprovoked. There may be good cause for it, however, as it is said the Mormons are very troublesome—stealing every thing they can put their hands upon. Only a short time ago, Strang, the leader, went to Grand Traverse, purchased \$180 worth of goods, &c., and paid for them in counterfeit money. Chase was given to him and the goods again obtained.

[Detroit Advertiser, 18th. wounded. The Gentiles chased them some dis

[Detroit Advertiser, 18th.